DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 136 811 IR 004 605

TITLE	Educational Broadcasts of NHK.
INSTITUTION	Japan Broadcasting Co., Tokyo
PUB DATE	77
NOTE	32p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Children; Correspondence Courses; *Educational Radio; *Educational Television; Elementary Grades; Handicapped Children; Higher Education; *Programing (Broadcast); *Public Television; Secondary Grades
IDENTIFIERS	*Japan; Japan Broadcasting Company; NHK; *Nippon Hoso Kyokai

ABSTRACT

Presented is an overview of the full range of educational and cultural broadcasts offered by Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK). NHK, or the Japan Broadcasting Company, is the only public service broadcasting organization in Japan. It produces instructional programs from the kindergarten level to high school via its television and radio network. These programs cover the Japanese language, science, social studies, English, music, art, ethics, home economics, and environmental studies; this booklet lists the schedule of school broadcasting for 1976. Programs for correspondence education at senior high school and college levels are also offered. In addition to the school programs, there are special programs for handicapped children, and social education programs in foreign language, vocational skills, agriculture and forestry. Also provided are programs designed for special audiences, including children, women, young people, and businessmen. The purpose of NHK programing in each of these areas is discussed briefly. (SC)

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EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS OF NHK

1977

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS OF NHK

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OUTLINE OF NHK

Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK – the Japan Broadcasting Corporation), established in 1925, has been the only nation-wide non-commercial public service broadcasting organization in Japan. It introduced TV broadcasting in 1953.

The broadcasting system of Japan is based on the Broadcast Law of 1950, which provides for a dual system of operations by NHK, the public broadcasting organization, and private broadcasters working on a commercial basis.

Financially, NHK is entirely funded by its income from the receiver's fee paid by each household in the country. NHK receives neither government grant nor aid from any specific capital, which ensures the Corporation's impartial and unbiased activities.

NHK, as the sole public broadcaster in this country, is obligated by the Broadcast Law to conduct its broadcasting in such a way that its programs can be received all over Japan.

To fulfill this requirement, NHK has built television and sound broadcasting facilities in every part of the country, and the broadcasting networks enable most Japanese to receive NHK's broadcasting programs. NHK now operates five domestic broadcasting networks: two television (General and Educational), two medium-wave radio (First and Second), and one FM broadcasting network, over which NHK conducts some 91 hours of broadcasting a day.

To promote better international understanding and closer international relationship through broadcasting, NHK offers overseas broadcasting services on short-wave bands under the station name of "Radio Japan". NHK carries out international activities as a member of Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU) and European Broadcasting Union (EBU). NHK also maintains cooperative relations with broadcasting organizations overseas.

NHK'S EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

Surveys have shown that the average Japanese above the age of ten views television more than three hours a day. This indicates that broadcasting has become part of the daily life of the Japanese people.

This is all the more reason for increasing social responsibility in broadcasting. As Japan's sole public service broadcaster, NHK has placed particular stress on educational and cultural programs, in order to meet the requirements of the times and to fulfill its social responsibilities.

NHK's educational and cultural broadcasts include school programs and correspondence education programs designed to achieve direct educational results; special educational items for the mentally retarded and the phycically handicapped, foreign language lessons, technical courses, agricultural information, business management, items for young people, children and women, general cultural items and science programs.

NHK's broadcasting programs are based on the following three policies stipulated in the Broadcast Law:

(1) To exert all possible efforts to satisfy the wishes of the people as well as to contribute to the elevation of the level of civilization by broadcasting wholesome programs.
(2) To keep local programs in addition to national programs.
(3) To strive to be conductive to the upbringing and popularization of new civilization as well as to the preservation of past civilization of our country. (Clause I, Art. 44 of the Broadcast Law)

In allocating sufficient time for educational and cultural programs in order to fulfill these obligations imposed by the Broadcast Law, NHK has established standards that assure appropriate and useful program contents.

NHK's programs are thus always presented in accordance with these fundamental principles.

Standards for Educational Programs in General

(1) The specific listener audience shall be made clear, and the contents of the program shall be appropriate and beneficial.
(2) In order to obtain the best educational results, it shall be well organized and continuous.
(3) Equal opportunity in education shall be publicized through broadcast.

Standards for School Programs

(1) Every effort shall be expended toward the basic plan of compiling a school educational program that can be done only through broadcast.
(2) Grade school children's study attitude shall be given consideration along with the development of their mind and body.
(3) Aim means of improving the teaching methods.

Standards for Children's Programs

(1) Considerations shall be given to the children's reaction. Strive to infuse wholesome spirit and cultivate abundant sentiments.
(2) Avoid programs that would be imitated by children to their detriment or those that would be easily misinterpreted.
(3) Avoid expressions that would cause abnormal fear.
(4) Superstitions that may bring harm should not be referred to.

Standards for Cultural Programs

(1) The objective is to elevate the cultural aspect in general.
(2) The requirements of not only the majority should be met, but every effort to satisfy the demands of the various class levels should be made.
(3) Effort shall be made to promote social and community interest and to further the knowledge on the cultural phases of general livelihood.
(4) In making public an academic study and in all broadcasts pertaining to expert matters, the integrity and importance of such a subject shall be duly respected and shall be based on ethical and professional standards.

While observing the above standards, NHK's educational and cultural broadcasts are conducted for 51 hours 49 minutes weekly in the General TV Service, 125 hours 06 minutes in the Educational TV Service, 46 hours 08 minutes in the Radio 1, 115 hours in the Radio 2 Service, and 73 hours 09 minutes in FM service. (As of April 1976)

PROGRAMS FOR SCHOOLS

Outline

NHK's radio and television school broadcasts are intended for kindergarten children to high school students. In contents, these programs cover the Japanese language, science, social studies, English, music, art, ethics, home economics, and environmental studies.

Since school radio programs began in 1935, NHK has gradually increased the number of programs and transmissions for schools. In 1952, the school service was transferred to the Second Network, and thereby carried out substantial expansion of school programs.

Currently (as of Jan. 1976), NHK transmits 96 programs – a total of 26 hours 40 minutes a week – to schools.

NHK began its school TV programs simultaneously with the commencement of its telecasts in 1953.

In 1959, with the introduction of its TV Educational Service, NHK expanded its TV school

broadcasts.
Currently (as of Jan. 1976), NHK transmits 112 programs – a total of 33 hours 55 minutes a week – to schools.
Among the schools which are equipped with both radio and television receiving sets, those which are utilizing the school programs systematically are as follows:

As of Sept. 1976 By NHK Radio and TV Culture Research Institute	TV		Radio	
	Percentage of utilization	Number of utilizing schools	Percentage of utilization	Number of utilizing schools
Kindergartens	81.0%	10,588	27.6%	3,608
Primary schools	95.3%	23,417	36.1%	8,870
Junior high schools	44.7%	4,746	35.7%	3,791
Senior high schools	53.9%	2,476	51.3%	2,356

Planning of Programs
In planning the school programs, the School Broadcasting Local Advisory Committees in various regions of the country, which are commissioned by NHK, examine the original plans of programs.
The results of the examination are discussed at the Central Advisory Committee session held in Tokyo for decision on the outline of the programs.
The Central Advisory Committee consists of officials of the Education Ministry, scholars, representatives of the All-Japan Teachers' Federation for Studying the Use of Radio and TV in Education and classroom teachers.
Respective broadcasting programs are studied by special committees.
Furthermore, NHK obtains reports every year on the utilization of school programs from 230 selected schools. Moreover, NHK analyzes results of the investigations conducted by its Radio and TV Culture Research Institute in a constant effort to improve the contents of programs.

Research System
There is the All-Japan Teachers' Federation for Studying the Use of Radio and TV in Education, an indepentent research organization for the study and utilization of school broadcasts and for the spread of radio and television education.
The Association is comprised of five national organizations organized on respective school levels. Each national organization is, furthermore, comprised with 47~60 prefectural and school level unit research societies.
These research societies and NHK jointly hold many research meetings to discuss research results in order to provide data useful for the improvement of school programs as well as reception facilities. A total of about 1,300 research meetings are held throughout the country every year with about 120,000 teachers participating.

School Program Utilization, Situation and Results
In general, schools desiring to utilize school programs first obtain, at the beginning of the school year, school program schedules for the year and school broadcast textbooks. Using these as reference materials, the schools select programs that can be utilized during the year and enter them into the educational plans for the year.
The schools further study the method of utilization with respect to each school program when drafting monthly or weekly guidance plans for each school term.
Of course, school programs are not intended to cover the entire curriculum; they are utilized

PROGRAM SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL BROADCASTING FOR 1976

EDUCATIONAL TV NETWORK

	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	
AM	00 (P. 2g) Science	(P. 1g) Science	(P. 1, 2g) Fairy Tales	(P. 1g) Music	(P. 2g) Social Studies	(P. 1g) Social Studies	AM
9	15 (K.) Language	(K.) Puppet	(K.) Arts	(K.) Puppet	(K.) Music	(K.) Science	9
	30 (P. 5, 6g) TV Special Class	(P. 1, 2g) TV Special Class	(P. 1g) Mathematics	(P. 5, 6g) TV Special Class	(P. 1, 2g) TV Special Class	(P. 1g) Japanese Language	
	50 (P. 3, 4g) Ethics	(P. 4g) Social Studies	(P. 3g) Science	(P. 4g) Science	(P. 3g) Social Studies	(P. 2g) Music	
	10 (J. 3g) Social Studies	(J. 1g) Science	(J. 2g) Science	(J. 3g) Science	(J. 1g) Social Studies	(J. 2g) Social Studies	
10	30 (K.) Puppet	(K.) Arts	(K.) Puppet	(K.) Music	(K.) Science	(K.) Language	10
	45 (P. 1g) Science	(P. 2g) Science	(P. 1g) Music	(P. 2g) Social Studies	(P. 1, 2g) Ethics	(P. 1, 2g) Fairy Tales	
	00 (J. 2g) English	(J.H.) English	(J. 1g) Science	(J. 2g) Science	(J. 3g) Science	(J. 1g) English	
11	20 (H.) Home Economics	(J. 1g) Social Studies	(J. 2g) Social Studies	(P. 1g) Mathematics	(P. 2g) Music	(P. 3g) Music	11
	40 (P. 5g) Social Studies	(P. 6g) Social Studies	(P. 5g) Science	(P. 5, 6g) Ethics	(P. 6g) Science	(P.J.) Science Social Studies	
PM	00 (J. 1g) English	(J. 2g) English	(J.H.) English	(J. 1g) Science	(J. 2g) Science	(J. 3g)Science	PM
0							0
	50 (P.J.) Safety Class					(on Sat. 0:20~0:30)	
	00 (H.) Science	(H.) Science	(H.) Class Activities	(H.) Science	(H.) Science		
1	20 (P. 4g) Social Studies	(P. 3g) Social Studies	(P. 4g) Science	(P. 3g) Science	(P. 3g) Music		1
	40 (J.) Mathematics	(J. 2g) Social Studies	(J. 3g) Social Studies	(J.) Class Activities	(J.) Mathematics		
	00 (P. 6g) Science	(P.J.) Science Social Studies	(P. 6g) Social Studies	(P. 5g) Social Studies	(P. 5g) Science		
2	20 (J.) Class Activities	(J. 1g) English	(J. 2g) English	(J. H.) English	(J. 1g) Social Studies		2
	40 (K.) Music	(K.) Science	(K.) Puppet	(K.) Arts	(K.) Puppet		
	55 (J.H.) Arts	(J. 3g) Social Studies	(J. 2g) Social Studies	(J. 1g) Social Studies	(J.) Class Activities		
3	15 (H.) Class Activities	(H.) Social Studies	(J.) Mathematics	(J.H.) Music	(J.H.) Arts		3

Note: K. . . . for Kindergarten & Nursery School
P. . . . for Primary School
J. . . . for Junior High School
H. . . . for High School
1g, 2g. . . . Grade of School year

PROGRAM SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL BROADCASTING FOR 1976

RADIO 2 NETWORK

	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	
AM	00 (P. 1g) Japanese Language	(P. 2g) Japanese Language	(P. 3g) Japanese Language	(P. 3g) Music	(P. 1g) Music	(P. 2g) Music	AM
	15						
9	30 (K.) Japanese Language	(K.) Pippo Pippo Bon Bon	(K.) Japanese Language	(K.) Pippo Pippo Bon Bon	(K.) Japanese Language	(K.) Pippo Pippo Bon Bon	9
	45 (H.) Classics	(J.) Japanese Language	(H.) Ethics Guidance	(H.) Ethics	(H.) Ethics	(H.) English	
	00 (P. 2g) Music	(P. 3g) Music	(P. 1g) Music	(P. 1g) Japanese Language	(P. 2g) Japanse Language	(P. 3g) Japanese Language	
	15 (P. 5, 6g) Literature	(J. 2g) Social Studies	(P. 1, 2g) Literature	(H.) Classics	(H.) Ethics	(P. 3, 4g) Literature	
10	30 (J. 1g) Social Studies	(P. 5, 6g) Literature	(P. 3, 4g) Literature	(P. 1, 2g) Literature	(J.) Japanese Language	(J.) Literature	10
	45 (J. 3g) Ethics	(J.) Class Activities	(J. 1g) Ethics	(J. 2g) Ethics	(J.) Literature	(J.) Music	
	00 (P. 6g) Music	(P. 5g) Music	(P. 4g) Music	(P. 4g) Japanese Language	(P. 5g) Japanese Language	(P. 6g) Japanese Language	
	15 (P. 5g) Japanese Language	(P. 4g) Japanese Language	(P. 6g) Japanese Language	(P. 6g) Music	(P. 4g) Music	(P. 5g) Music	
11	30 (H.) Ethics Guidance	(H.) Music	(H.) Social Studies	(H.) Japanese Language	(H.) English	(H.) Extra Curriculum Activities	11
	45 (H.) English						
PM							PM
0							0
	45 School News						
	50 Lunch Time Music						
	00 (K.) Japanese Language	(K.) Pippo Pippo Bon Bon	(K.) Japanese Language	(K.) Pippo Pippo Bon Bon	(K.) Japanese Language		
1	15 (J.) Music	(J. 3g) Ethics	(J.) Class Activities	(J. 1g) Ethics	(J. 2g) Ethics		1
	(H.) Social studies	(H.) Japanese Language	(H.) English	(H.) Extra Curriculum Activities	(H.) Music		
6					00 (H.) Home Room Topics		6
					15 (H.) Class Activities		

Note: K. . . . for Kindergarten & Nursery School
P. . . . for Primary School
J. . . . for Junior High School
H. . . . for High School
1g, 2g. . . . Grade of School year

along with other teaching materials as part of the total flow of learning activities.
School programs are intended to help the teacher provide means which can be available only in radio and television programs, and enrich learning activities in the classroom and elevate the learning efficiency, and promote the student's will to study.
For example, it may be dangerous or difficult for urban school children to travel long distances on field trips, especially in large groups. In such cases, television programs for social studies can enrich classroom learning activities by presenting desired items through films.
In addition school programs can also provide rich teaching materials that can otherwise never be obtained. If a teacher is not well-versed in a certain subject, the lack of knowledge can well be supplemented by some programs.
It goes without saying that the audio-visual method aids teaching and helps promote greater interest in learning.
Thus, school programs provide unique means unobtainable by regular teaching materials.

Textbooks
A total of eleven kinds of textbooks for teachers are published; some of them are to be used jointly teachers and pupils. They are published every school term i.e. three times a year, although some come out once a year. The textbooks for each grade of the primary school, for example, have a circulation of about 140,000 in each grade.

PROGRAMS FOR CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION

The Correspondence Education in Japan

Outline
The Government in its educational policies has placed strong emphasis on the quantitative expansion of secondary education and introduced correspondence education in addition to ordinary school education.
At present, correspondence education is available for secondary and higher education in Japan. Correspondence education is provided for young working people and housewives who want to study. Correspondence education for those of secondary school ages can be completed in four years. The correspondence education for higher school ages is also required four years for completion, but the students must attend lectures for a year in addition to the four years required for completion. This arises from the difference in the laws for secondary and higher education.
In other words, secondary education is aimed principally at "teaching", but in higher education research in science and arts is required. For this reason, it becomes necessary for correspondence students to attend school in order to satisfy the above stipulation.
Integration of correspondence education into the school education system has changed the former concept of school in Japan. However, since correspondence education is based on self-study and self-learning, advance to higher classes is lower than in the case of regular

schools. Improvement of the learning methods in correspondence education has become an important question for the development of the correspondence education system.

Present Status of Correspondence High Schools

About 92.0% of those completing compulsory education advance to senior high schools (1975). This rate is increasing annually. As desire of those who have not been able to advance to high schools is also very strong, part-time schools and correspondence schools are available for young working people and houswives.

The educational contents and qualifications for graduation of these three types of high school are identical.

Day schools:	Six school days a week.
Part-time schools:	Six school evenings a week or 3 to 4 days a week.
Correspondence schools:	In addition to obtaining direct guidance at school once or twice a month, self-study at home using the same textbooks. Also submit reports specified by the school. Class advancement is made through examination.

Correspondence high schools associated with the National Correspondence High School Education Association now total 78. The number of schools and enrolled students in different years are given in the table below.

Year	Number of schools	Number of students
1967	73	136,299
1968	73	143,638
1969	73	149,101
1970	74	152,330
1971	76	159,653
1972	78	161,038
1973	80	154,818
1974	80	151,881
1975	78	152,035

The problem correspondence education poses is self-study and self-learning. And since only 20 days of school attendance a year is required, large numbers of students give up their study. Consequently, the most important question at correspondence schools is how students can be kept from falling behind in their studies and how drop-outs can be prevented.

Senior High School Correspondence Cource of NHK

In broadcasting programs as a means of promoting correspondence education, NHK undertakes the following problems:

First, it is difficult for those who take a senior high school correspondence course by radio and/or television to continue regular participation because of the irregularity of their working hours.

Secondly, if emphasis is placed on the principle that people should learn only when they have time to spare, the subjects chosen by them and the progress they make in their studies would become diversified and, as a result, educational broadcasts might be utilized only for a short period of time by a small number of people.

Thirdly, in correspondence education by radio or television, it is impossible to give guidance to the individual student, and to satisfactorily exchange questions and answers between teachers and students. This problem limits the role of broadcasting in the field of education.

To find a solution to the first problem, a nation-wide survey of the daily lives of individual students was conducted in 1964 to determine what time is most convenient for them to

utilize the broadcasts.

Furthermore, the results of the survey of the TV viewing potentiality percentage* conducted by NHK in 1965 show that the largest number of people (about 70%) can utilize programs if they are broadcast at 8:00 p.m. According to these surveys, NHK has scheduled radio and television programs of correspondence courses from 8:00 p.m. and from 9:30 p.m., respectively.

With regard to the second problem, those who are concerned with correspondence education in Japan feel that, even in correspondence course broadcasts, it would be more effective for people to learn at a given time and at given speed.

The third problem still remains unsolved. The solution is left for a future study to be made jointly by those in charge of correspondence course broadcasts and the teachers engaged in this type of education.

NHK has long been engaged in educational broadcasts for schools (mainly for primary, junior high and full-time senior high schools), and this experience has contributed greatly to the introduction of correspondence education in its boradcasts.

* The TV viewing potentiality percentage: the percentage of those who (1) have a TV set accessible, (2) can watch desired TV programs, (3) are in circumstances which allow them to watch TV programs.

Program Schedule of Senior High School Correspondence Cource for 1976

Educational Television Network

Day \ Time	6:00-6:30a.m.	9:30-10:00p.m.	10:00-10:30p.m.	10:30-11:00p.m.
Mon.	Chemistry I	Mathematics I (part 1)	Mathematics I (part 2)	Mathematics IIA
Tue.	*Mathematics I (part 1)	English A (1)	English A (2)	Classical Literature (1)
Wed.	English A (1)	Biology I	*Chemistry I	Physics I
Thu.	*Biology I	Mathematics I (part 1)	Mathematics I (part 2)	Mathematics II A
Fri.	*Mathematics I (part 1)	English A (1)	English A (2)	Earth Science I
Sat.	*English A (1)	Geography B	World History	Japanese History

(*Re-broadcasting programs)

Radio 2 Network

Day \ Time	5:40-6:00p.m.	6:00-6:20p.m.	6:20-6:40p.m.	6:40-7:00p.m.
Sun.	*Geography B	Geography B	*Classical Literature (IB-b)	*Classical Literature (IB-b)

Day \ Time	8:35-8:55a.m.	8:00-8:20p.m.	8:20-8:40p.m.	8:40-9:00p.m.	9:00-9:20p.m.	9:20-9:40p.m.	9:40-10:00p.m.	10:20-10:40p.m.	10:40-11:00p.m.
Sun.		*Music I	*Health and Physical Education	*Mathematics I (part 1)	*Mathematics I (part 1)	*Mathematics I (part 2)	*Mathematics I (Part 2)	*Mathematics II A	*Mathematics II A
Mon.	Japanese History	Modern Japanese (1)	Modern Japanese (2)	Modern Japanese (3)	Classical Literature (IB-a)	Classical Literature (IB-b)	World History	*English A (1)	*English A (1)
Tue.	*World History	Mathematics I (part 1)	Mathematics I (part 2)	Mathematics II A	Geography B	Home Management	Political Science and Economics	*Modern Japanese (1)	*Modern Japanese (1)
Wed.	*Classical Literature (IB-a)	English A (1)	English A (2)	English (3)	Health and Physical Education	*Japanese History	Ethics and Civics	*Modern Japanese (2)	*Modern Japanese (2)
Thu.	Japanese History	Modern Japanese (1)	Modern Japanese (2)	Modern Japanese (3)	Classical Literature (IB-a)	Classical Literature (IB-b)	World History	English A (2)	*English A (2)
Fri.	*World History	Mathematics I (part 1)	Mathematics I (part 2)	Mathematics II A	Geography B	*Home Management	*Political Science and Economics	*English A (3)	*English A (3)
Sat.	*Classical Literature (IB-a)	English A (1)	English A (2)	English A (3)	Music I	*Japanese History	*Ethics Civics	*Modern Japanese (3)	*Modern Japanese (3)

(*Re-broadcasting programs)

When the broadcast of radio and television correspondence course programs began, their educational effect was recognized by various circles in society. And consequently, the Education Ministry, in 1957, legalized reduction of the total hours of compulsory schooling to those students who study senior high school correspondence courses over radio and television.

(The total schooling hours required of correspondence course students were reduced by 5/10 for those who study over radio, by 5/10 for those who study over television, and by 6/10 for those utilizing both radio and television.)

In order to obtain effective results from broadcasts of this kind, it is necessary to provide correspondence course students with specially prepared textbooks, so that they are previously informed of the whole system and contents of the correspondence course, as well as of the requisite materials of broadcasts.

In the actual broadcasting of senior high school correspondence courses, it is necessary to use such textbooks so that the students may be fully informed beforehand of the courses they have to follow, and so that they can be given additional explanations as to the points which cannot be fully understood by merely listening to the radio or by viewing televised scenes.

Thus, in order that the students can utilize senior high school correspondence courses effectively, it is imperative for them to use the specially-compiled textbooks mentioned above, together with ordinary textbooks and ordinary guidebooks. NHK and the National Correspondence School Education Association by agreement compile the broadcast texts and the correspondence students' study guide in the following manner in order to conform with the above objective. NHK compiles the broadcast texts on the basis of a table of selective subjects prepared by the National Correspondence School Education Association and the Association supplements and completes the broadcast texts to prepare its study guide for the correspondence students.

At present, NHK is broadcasting about 23 kinds of correspondence course programs according to the following schedule:

Radio—22 hours per week (including repeats)

Television—12 hours per week (including repeats)

NHK GAKUEN CORRESPONDENCE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Outline

NHK has a history of more than 30 years of broadcasting school programs (intended for full-time senior high schools). However, NHK's experience in transmitting correspondence educational programs is not so long. It is, therefore, necessary to collect data and materials to improve correspondence educational broadcasts and to promote their effective utilization. For this purpose, NHK established in April 1963, "NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School". In addition to study by textbooks and guidebooks, as in the case of ordinary correspondence courses, students of NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School study by means of NHK's correspondence educational broadcasts. Ordinary correspondence senior high schools usually admit only those students who are residing within the prefectures where the respective schools in which they enrolled are located. However, NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School has no restriction on enrollment, admitting students from all over the country.

NHK producers and the NHK Gakuen teachers are trying to improve their programs and make students utilize them more effectively.

This effort is being made from two standpoints:

(a) Improvement of the teaching system at the school on the premise of using broadcasts.
(b) Improvement of the programs under the improved teaching system.

Organization

The "NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School" was established, and has been managed, by a corporation independent of NHK. The sources of operating funds include the tuition-fee from students and a subsidy from NHK. Relations between the school and NHK are as follows:

(a) School management should be by the NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High school; NHK should not directly deal with the school education.
(b) NHK correspondence course programs are not only for students of NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School but for all students of Japanese senior high schools utilizing correspondence education.

Students

When a correspondence course is offered nation-wide, even if a student transfers to another part of the country, he can continue his studies by merely changing to a school offering correspondence education. Approx. 8,000 students (As of April 1976).

School Facilities

(a) Site: 11,439 m^2
(b) Buildings: Ferro-concrete, fully air-conditioned.
Total floor space of 5,800 m^2
   i) School building: 3-storied, partly basement equipped. Seven common school rooms, special school rooms for science and home-making, etc.
   ii) Gymnasium, 2-storied, total floor space of 1,600 m^2, with managing room, etc. on the first floor and an athletic hall on the second floor.
   iii) Lodgings (accommodation for 102 students), 2-storied.
   iv) Fixtures: 5,000 items of audio-visual and other educational equipment, 1,500 pieces of furnitures and fixtures, 9,400 library books.

Cooperating Schools

(a) In order to afford convenience for local students, 60 schools are appointed to be cooperating schools.
(b) The cooperating schools conduct interviews, guidance and examinations.
(c) The cooperating schools include public or private schools in each urban and rural prefecture.

Educational Broadcasting

(a) Utilization of radio and TV broadcasts:
Students can be given oral guidance through radio or television correspondence course programs and by using textbooks and guidebooks. In correspondence education, self-study is a basic requirement. However, this type of education is not completely free of defects. In the "NHK Gakuen Senior High School", correspondence course programs are to be utilized at regular times so as to cultivate the right learning attitude of students and to obtain better training effects.
(b) Guidance by correction, interviewing and examination conducted in exactly the same way as ordinary correspondence high schools.

Report

(a) To examine the process of each student's learning, the school instructs every student to submit a report on respective subjects once a month.

(b) The subjects of such reports are given by the school.
(c) Submitted reports will be returned to students three weeks later after being corrected by teachers.

Regular Schooling

(a) Schooling is conducted to teach basic particulars about each subject in direct contact with students. Students take this opportunity to make mutual interchanges.
(b) Number of attendances.
The standard number of school attendance days is 20 a year.
(c) Place and frequency of schooling.
i) "NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School"
Schooling is to be held 7 times a month; every Sunday and 3rd Monday, Tuesday and Saturday.
ii) Cooperating schools.
Schooling will be held 2 times a month at respective cooperating schools throughout Japan on Sundays.
(d) School camping.
As one of the principal features of the NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School, the schooling camp is usually held two times a year (4 nights and 5 days for one camping) in each region, engaging the services of the school teachers and broadcasting instructors who provide interview guidance directly with students.

Examination

Examinations include an average of two interim exams throughout the year and one year-end examination.

Study Term

In accordance with the law, a student can complete school work in a minimum of 4 years.

Annual Expenses

Registration fee	¥ 5,000 (one time only)
Tuition fee	¥12,500
Postal expense	¥ 4,400
Club activity fee	¥ 800
Practice Materials	¥ 5,300

Special Course Students System

By taking advantage of 10 years of experience in "learning through broadcasting", the NHK Gakuen Correspondence High School established a special course students system in April 1973. The aim of this system is to afford the general public opportunities of studies intended to foster basic scholastic ability and improve cultural attainments. Knowledge and ability in English, mathematics and Japanese are promoted through broadcasts, reports and guidance provided in studies. As of April 1976, about 2,100 students were enrolled, but these total about 4,200 man-subjects. The tuition for each subject is ¥6,000 per year.

Curriculum of the NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School

Subject	Grades / Sub-subject	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.	4th Yr.	Total
Japanese	Modern Japanese	4	3		3	16
	Japanese Classic I-B			3	3	
Social Studies	Ethics-Civics			2		16
	Politics-Economics				3	
	Japanese History				3	
	World History		4			
	Geography B	4				
Mathematics	Mathematics I	3	4			12
	Mathematics II-A			5		
Science	Physics I				3	14
	Chemistry I		4			
	Biology I	4				
	Earth Science I			3		
Health & Physical Education	Physical Education	2	2	2	2	10
	Health			1	1	
Fine Arts	Music I		2			4
	Fine Arts I				[2]	
	Calligraphy I					
Foreign Languages	English A	4	4	3		11
Homemaking	Homemaking-General			④		4
Vocational Subjects	Electricity-General			[4]		4
	Commercial Bookkeeping					
Total Number of Credits in Each Grade		21	23	23	20	87
Number of Subjects in Each Grade		6	7	8	8	29
Special Curricular Activities (class hours)		14	12	12	12	50

Notes: 1. Figures in the chart show the number of credits.
2. [ ] .... Electives in the same subjects.
○ .... Electives for girls.
□ .... Electives for boys.

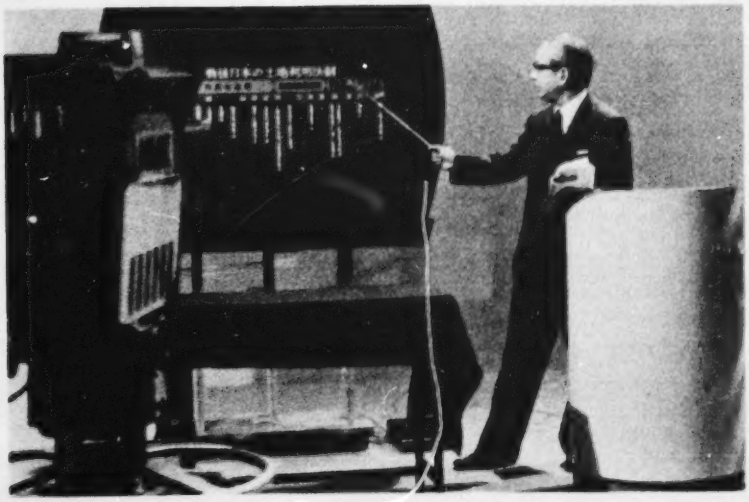
Correspondence courses for the public in general

Besides the courses mentioned above, the NHK Gakuen Senior High School began correspondence courses in April 1975 for the general public. These have become popular with the audience from all sections of society.

All these courses are intended for both young people and adults throughout Japan, so that they may acquire at home expert knowledge and technical skills needed in their daily life, while at the same time raising the level of their education in the liberal arts, something which cannot be expected from an ordinary school education. By this unique means of both correspondence and broadcasting combined, the NHK Gakuen Senior High School is striving to respond to the urgent call in Japanese educational circles for what is now known as "lifelong education."

As of July 1976, a total of six courses, including those on calligraphy and television technology, are being studied by an audience of about 12,000 throughout the country. The yearly correspondence schooling fee is from ¥6,000 to ¥7,000 per course.

PROGRAMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION



College Education in Japan

The desire of the Japanese people to obtain a college education is very strong. But, changes in the industrial structure resulting from technological innovations are requiring high-level knowledge of technical skills.

Under the circumstances, the expansion of college education as a form of higher education in Japan is remarkable, and the numbers of colleges, universities and students are increasing rapidly. The table below shows increase in the numbers of colleges and students.

Year / Items	1963	1965	1967	1969	1971	1973	1975
Number of Colleges	591	686	820	852	875	905	933
Number of students	882,516	1,030,923	1,395,173	1,618,189	1,743,794	1,907,106	2,087,866

A college education in Japan means a professional education of two or four years for those who have completed high school or an equivalent to high school graduates.

The general courses include as follows.

Day school course: Requiring daytime attendance 6 days a week.

Evening school course: Requiring evening attendance 6 days a week.

To these was added the correspondence school course.

With wider diffusion of general college courses, college correspondence courses are also being expanded.

College correspondence education in Japan was established in 1948, with the idea of providing equal educational opportunities for all by making college education available to the general public.

Correspondence education has been integrated into the official education system, and the courses are on an identical level with general college courses.

The students study at home using regular college text and guidebooks, submit reports and advance and graduate when they pass specified examinations.

As in the case of the high school correspondence education, self-study and self-learning make it difficult for the students to surmount various obstacles and many of them drop out before they complete their courses. This, together with means of improving the methods of guidance, poses a serious problem in college correspondence education.

College Correspondence Education and Broadcasting

NHK commenced radio broadcasting of programs related to college correspondence education in 1961. Since then NHK has been presenting courses in cultural science, social science and natural science selected from general college courses.

Broadcasting hours and subjects are as shown below.

Educational TV Network

April–September

Days / Times	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
6:30–7:00 a.m.	Jurisprudence	Economics	Literature	Pedagogy	Natural Science	History
11:30–12:00 p.m.	(Repeat Programs)					

October–March

Days / Times	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
6:30–7:00 a.m.	Jurisprudence	Economics	Cultural Anthropology	Politics	Psychology	Sociology
11:30–12:00 p.m.	(Repeat Programs)					

Courses presented by NHK have been recognized as official courses by the colleges offering correspondence courses, and in broadcasting these courses, steps described below are followed between NHK and the college offering correspondence courses:

(a) Subjects to be broadcast are selected by a committee composed of NHK and college officials.

(b) Lecturers are recommended by various colleges and NHK makes the selection.

(c) The selected lecturers prepare textbooks.

The college distributes the broadcast textbooks to the students.

With the rising demend for higher education, correspondence education programs began to serve the general public as well as correspondence students. There are now groups in various areas who are studying college courses under the guidance of NHK's local stations. These programs were found to be utilized principally by the 20 to 40 age groups but persons in higher age groups including those in their 60's were also utilizing them.

It is also significant that recently housewives who, to a considerable degree, have been relieved from household chores are also utilizing these courses.

NHK Cultural Series

In Japan there is an increasing thirst for wider knowledge among adults in various fields. In response to this, NHK has been providing a series of new programs titled the "NHK cultural series" since April 1976 through the Educational TV network and the Radio 2 network. These cultural programs deal with subjects such as history, science, art, etc., in which adults are interested.

Educational TV Network

Monday	19:30–20:15	Life and Society in Japanese History
Tuesday	"	The Structure of Today's Society
Wednesday	"	Modern Science
Thursday	"	History and Civilization
Friday	"	Invitation to Literature
Saturday	"	Search for Beauty

Radio 2 Network:

Sunday 06:00–07:00	
(rebroadcast 14:00–15:00)	Man and Thought
Sunday 10:00–11:00	
(rebroadcast 15:00–16:00)	Reading the Classics
Sunday 11:00–12:00	
(rebroadcast 16:20–17:20)	The Rediscovery of the World

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

There are an estimated 1,200,000 children in Japan who are blind, deaf or otherwise physically or mentally handicapped, and who require specialized education. Recently, the need for providing such education became urgent, and important steps are being taken in that direction. Since the inception of the "TV School for the Deaf" in 1961, NHK has been placing particular emphasis on these special educational programs not only for the benefit of the unfortunate children but also for the purpose of creating public interest in the need of such education.

The results achieved so far have been highly appreciated, by the families of handicapped children, as well as by educators. For children with speech defect, a "Special Language Training Class" is broadcast once a week on the Educational TV Network and the "Merry Classroom," another TV special class for mentally retarded children.

The following programs of this category are being broadcast:

The World of the Mentally Handicapped	Radio 2 Network	60 minutes weekly
Program for the Blind	Radio 2 Network	60 minutes weekly
Merry Classroom	ETV	40 minutes weekly
Merry Classroom	ETV	40 minutes weekly
TV School for the Deaf	ETV	60 minutes weekly
Special Language Training Class	ETV	60 minutes weekly
The Welfare Age	ETV	60 minutes weekly

SOCIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Basic Concept of Social Education Programs

In view of the important role that radio and television plays in education, NHK presents the following programs in addition to school programs:

(1) Educational programs for cultivating knowledge and wholesomeness of infants and pre-school children as well as promoting wholesome development of young people.

(2) Lecture courses in languages which are directly applicable in daily life, and practical courses in vocational guidance.

(3) Youth's programs and women's programs which are intended for group listening and viewing.

In presenting these programs, publicity through publication of textbooks and pamphlets and through information on the means of utilization are provided. Group listening and viewing in various communities are promoted to encourage systematic and continuous utilization of social education programs.

Foreign Language Lessons

NHK's foreign language lessons have a long history. In radio, they were started in 1925 with the "English Course" and have been on the air for more than five decades. In TV, the "English Conversation" program commenced with the inauguration of the Educational Service. It was 17 years old in 1976. At present NHK's lessons cover 6 languages: English, French, Spanish, German, Chinese and Russian.

These are broadcast throughout the country over the Educational TV Network and the Radio 2 Network. All of these programs are rebroadcast. Broadcasts are as follows:

(a) English language programs:
Textbook editing and publication
Five textbooks of Basic English, English Conversation (beginner and middle classes) are published every month. These total 1,122,000 copies a month (13,464,000 copies a year).

(b) Other language programs:
Textbook editing and publication
10 kinds of textbooks dealing with 5 languages are edited and published every month or every other month. The total number of textbooks published is about 2,600,000 copies a year.

List of Foreign Language Lessons

(* Re-broadcast)

English

Network	Program	Day	Time
Radio 2	Fundamental course of English	Mon.–Sat. Mon.–Sat. Mon.–Fri.	6:05– 6:25 a.m. *2:00– 2:20 p.m. *6:20– 6:40 p.m.
Radio 2	Fundamental course of English (Second step)	Mon.–Sat.	6:25– 6:45 a.m. *2:20– 2:40 p.m. *7:15– 7:30 p.m.
Radio 2	English conversation	Mon.–Sat.	6:45– 7:00 a.m. *2:40– 2:55 p.m. *7:15– 7:30 p.m.
Radio 2	English hour	Sat.–Sun. Sun.	7:30– 8:00 p.m. *11:00–12:00 p.m.
ETV	English conversation (Step I)	Mon. Thu.	6:00– 6:30 a.m.
		Tue. Fri.	*7:00– 7:30 p.m.
ETV	English conversation (Step II)	Sun.	6:00– 6:30 a.m.
		Wed.	*7:00– 7:30 p.m.
ETV	English conversation (Step III)	Sun.	7:30– 8:00 a.m.
		Thu.	*6:00– 6:30 p.m.

French

Radio 2	French lesson	Mon.–Sat.	8:00– 8:20 a.m. *11:40–12:00 p.m.
ETV	French lesson	Tue. Fri.	7:30– 8:00 a.m.
		Wed. Sat.	*11:00–11:30 p.m.

German

Radio 2	German lesson	Mon.–Sat.	7:00– 7:20 a.m. *4:20– 4:40 p.m.
ETV	German lesson	Mon. Thu.	7:30– 8:00 a.m.
		Tue. Fri.	*11:00–11:30 p.m.

Spanish

Radio 2	Spanish lesson	Mon.–Sat.	3:10– 3:30 p.m. *11:00–11:20 p.m.
ETV	Spanish lesson	Wed. Sat.	7:30– 8:00 a.m.
		Thu. Mon.	*7:00– 7:30 p.m.

Chinese

Radio 2	Chinese lesson	Mon.–Sat.	8:35– 8:55 a.m. *11:20–11:40 p.m.
ETV	Chinese lesson	Tue. Fri.	7:00– 7:30 a.m.
		Wed. Sat.	*7:00– 7:30 p.m.

Russian

Radio 2	Russian lesson	Mon.–Sat.	7:40– 8:00 a.m. *4:40– 5:00 p.m.
ETV	Russian lesson	Wed. Sat.	7:00– 7:30 a.m.
		Thu. Mon.	*11:00–11:30 p.m.

Vocational and Technical Lessons

NHK presents technical lessons directly applicable to everyday life, such as the "Vocational Lessons", "Abacus Lesson", "Auto Repairing Lesson" and the "Consultation of TV Reception". These programs are aimed primarily to improve viewers' ability and assist them in passing various national or public examinations for licenses or qualifications. Music lessons for the violin, piano, flute and guitar are also provided. These vocational and technical lessons are widely utilized.

(Vocational Lessons)

Since April 1961 this program has presented short courses in dressmaking, bookkeeping, repairing TV sets, and architecture, etc.

(Abacus Lesson)

The "Abacus Lesson", given on radio is designed to help master this traditional art of calculation in half a year starting with the fundamentals. The lesson is so devised that it may be utilized by as many people as possible from school children and housewives to businessmen.

(Kurashi no Mini-Jiten) (Advice to your Appliances)

This program is intended to supply fundamental and practical knowledge of electric home appliances including television set, and to provide guidance in better television and radio reception.

NHK began to broardcast a series of programs titled "A Guide to Stereophonic Sound Systems" in October, 1976, to run for half a year. The program is not designed as a series of vocational lessons but aims at giving technical knowledge on stereo sound systems to those who are interested in stereo music. It is being very well appreciated, particularly by young viewers.

Programs Related to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery

NHK has been presenting programs related to farming, forestry and fisheries since its establishment in 1925. Before World War II, however, they were not systematically presented, rather they were inserted among general programs or specially compiled when occasions required.

Post-war Japan experienced severe food shortage, and procurement of foodstuff for the people became a serious problem. On this occasion, NHK, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, began presenting systematically organized farm programs. This program was titled "Early Bird", and it presented agricultural techniques and agricultural administration policies useful for increasing food production. Although the contents and aims of this program have changed with the times, it still goes on the air adapting its contents to the changes of the circumstances, and is widely utilized by rural people.

Simultaneously with commencement of the "Early Bird", NHK's farm program production system was improved and made more substantial. At the Headquarters, the Farm Program Section was organized and a farm program director was assigned to each NHK station in the country. At present, the Headquarters has an Agriculture Program Group with a staff of more than 40 persons, while scores of agriculture program directors are assigned to the NHK stations throughout the country. There are more than 600 correspondents who cover farm, forestry and fisheries news.

These programs now total 15 items in the television service (30 when repeats are included) covering 7 hours and 25 minutes (14 hours and 50 minutes) a week and 32 (44 including repeats) items in the radio service covering 12 hours and 25 minutes (15 hours and 25 minutes).

Farm programs on radio and TV consist of the following two categories;

(1) General information programs

(2) Programs that provide basic knowledge on techniques and management for those

engaged in farming, forestry and fishing.
Labor in these fields is declining because of the influence of secondary industries which have registered outstanding growth and development in postwar years. Modernization and mechanization now supplement the labor shortage, but since the land ownership system is not feasible to efficient farming operation, the productivity is still in a low state. In order to provide needed means of further modernizing Japanese farming, forestry and fisheries, NHK compiles and presents programs in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery and farmers' cooperatives.
Special programs are also compiled on problems of special importance and those involving political issues, thus endeavoring to contribute towards better understanding of agricultural and other problems, as well as towards further development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Programs for Children

Programs directed at children provide plenty of entertainment. In radio the "Pippo, Pippo, Bon Bon", with songs and music, and the "Come out, Stories! , nursery programs, are popular. In TV, there are a number of programs. While presenting daily a infant-participation program "Let's Enjoy TV With Your Mother" which is composed of exercises, songs, doll shows, animations and so on, six programs for children of a kindergarden are compiled each week. These include a doll show "Kazenoko Ken", a film report "Our World", a music program "Nakayoshi Rhythm" and the "Puppet Show" which presents masterpieces of children's tales of all times from both in the East and the West.

Programs enjoyed by children in their after-school hours include a puppet show "Sanada's Ten Swordsmen", a drama program "Children Drama Series", and a music program "Songs are Friends". The "Sanada's Ten Swordsmen" is a story involving a feudal lord and some of his retainers who lived some 400 years ago. The heroes of the story comprise ten brave swordsmen who fight to reestablish their lord. The story, which progresses at a fast pace in combination with acting of traditional Japanese puppets, may well be called a new "bunraku" puppet show, enjoying constantly a high rating. In the "Children Drama Series", not only masterpieces but also home dramas, suspense stories and science fiction are included to enrich the variety. These are serial programs presented for short periods, which have enthusiastic viewers among young generation.

Programs for Women

NHK's TV programs intended for women are classified into three groups. The first group consists of series programs which give knowledge and information useful in housekeeping and other aspects of their daily life. These programs include "KYO NO RYORI or Menu for Today" and "FUJIN HYAKKA, Good Housekeeping". The latter provides a very wide scope of knowledge concerning Japanese traditional arts like flower arrangement, tea ceremony and calligraphy, as well as practical means of daily living such as childcare, dressmaking and house interior designing. Textbooks of these two programs are published monthly to facilitate the viewers' understanding. These two programs are rebroadcast on

Educational TV in the evening for the benefit of women who work during the day.
Next comes a group represented by "OKUSAN GOISSHO NI, or Women Discuss Together," which is put on the air for 50 minutes in the morning from Monday to Friday. In this program, housewives are invited to the studio each time to discuss political, economic and various social problems together, if necessary, with experts in the respective fields. Thus this program aims to help housewives become acquainted with major domestic and international affairs and to urge the women in general to have their own constructive views in this regard.
The third group of women's programs is represented by "JOSEI TECHO, Library for Women." This program deals with subjects in the fields of literature, history, art and natural science, and is broadcast in five installments on each subject. Experts are invited to the studio to give easy and interesting explanations in this program, contributing to the raising of cultural standards of women, including housewives.
NHK's typical radio program for women is "MINNA NO CHANOMA, or Women's Salon" broadcast for one hour and fifty minutes in the morning from Monday to Saturday. This long-duration disc jockey program is composed mainly of the listeners' letters, inserted with various pieces of information and the lectures by notable persons, which are useful for women at home.

Programs for Young People

"Youth of Today" is a film documentary broadcast on Wednesday nights monthly, in which a prominent figure popular among the youth interviews youngsters to introduce their way of thinking, and reports how they behave in their community.
Introduced in this program are young people who are endeavoring to live with high spirits in the present complicated society. It is mostly composed of their discussion, and sometimes half of the program is dedicated to the showing of a film documentary depicting how the people of their age are working and learning in the midst of varied life surroundings.
In the field of radio, "Echo of Youth" is broadcast between 22:20 and 23:00 hours from Monday through Saturday.
It is a disc jockey program consisting of request music pieces with young people's voices and various topics inserted in between.
A 30-minute program "Talking of Parents and Children" is broadcast on Radio 2 Network at 21:30 every Monday night. This program deals with how parents and grownups should do to understand the younger generation and guide them with warm-heartedness.
In this way, various problems peculiar to young people are brought before the audiences while listening to opinions.

Programs for Business Management

Two typical programs of this type are broadcast.
"The Life of the Salaried Classes"
One third of Japan's population belongs to the salaried class. The program takes a close look at the professional and private lives of these 36 million people, with suggestions on how to maintain both physical and mental well-being.
"Management for Tomorrow"
Progress in internationalization and innovations in the business management and technological fields are drastically changing the conditions surrounding modern businessmen. This program is designed to offer information on management meeting these new conditions.
It is presented in the following series:

Mon.	Management Topics
Tue.	Management Report
Wed.	Commercial Management
Thu.	Industrial Management

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Science Programs

In order to keep people abreast of current scientific developments, NHK emphasizes science programs. Principal items are given below.

"Your Health", a practical program designed to convey information on health and sanitation. It is presented daily, except Sunday, for 20 minutes in the forenoon. On radio, "Healthy Life" is presented.

"Documents for Better Tommorrow" is a program that deals with questions on what kind of harmony must exist between nature, environments and scientific techniques to make a better life in the future. Looking into this problem is one of the aims of this program. It takes up the problems of today, and viewing things from a scientific stand point by repeated experiments and inspections, the program tries to document a definition for tomorrow and a pursuit for a fuller human existence.

"Nature Album" (TV) and "With Nature" (Radio) are programs that present wild life of Japan during the four seasons in films and sounds. These have powerful appeal with city dwellers who don't have much opportunity to come in contact with nature. The film and sound library built from the accumulation of materials used for these programs now contains highly evaluated records of nature. Requests for the use of these materials come from world-wide broadcasting organizations.

Comprehensive editions of these materials are also broadcast about six times a year. In addition, materials on nature in overseas countries are also collected by Japanese coverage teams. As a matter of fact, NHK started in 1969 a 5-year program for covering nature in Southeast Asia.

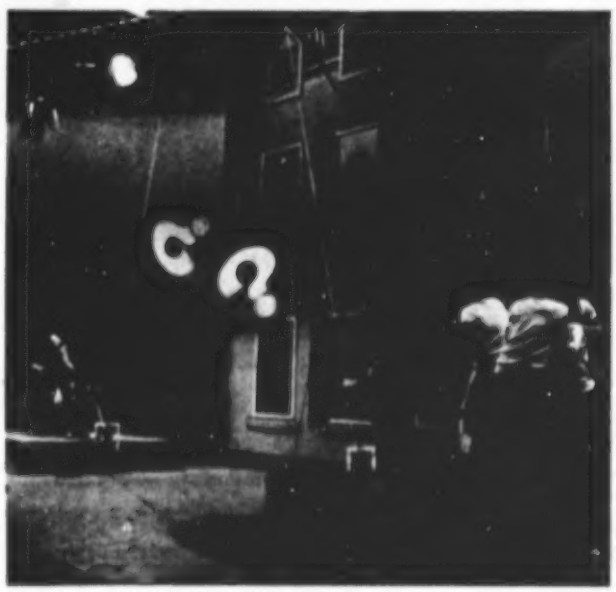
"Science for Everyone" is a TV program designed to present accurate information on modern science and technology. This is presented in the following series:

Monday:	"Locus of Technology"
Tuesday:	"Research Notebook"
Wednesday:	"Search in Nature"
Thursday:	"Let's Enjoy Experiments"
Friday:	"Investigation Topics"

"Modern Science" presents scientific information interestingly and in popular terms. "Computer Course" is intended to help train computer programmers by presenting introductory information on computers and programing. These programs were established in 1969.

"? " Games Science Programme for children in which participants discover the truth behind various phenomena, through experiments which are designed to be fun as well as informative. The studio experiments are altogether unlike those in the classroom.

"Observations Through A Lens" Science programme for young people. Cinematic techniques – such as high & slow speed photography – reveal the unusual world of the natural phenomena around us, which is normally hidden from the human eye.



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Cultural Programs

Cultural programs are designed to contribute towards enriching the lives of the people. While Japan has rapidly modernized economically since the Meiji Restoration Period, the three decades after the war's end saw broad changes in the social and home life of the people. New trends have also influenced the thinking of the people. However in the 70's man is facing and battling the problem of how man himself can continue to live in an environment befitting human existence. This problem is also being taken up on the cultural programs.

It is the aim in producing cultural programs to stress our country's culture, land, art and history, and through it to give food for thought on the present lives of the Japanese people on the basis of their historical past.

Special Programs

Since the beginning of 1976, the Special Programs have been broadcasting on General TV network. To avoid stereotyped presentation, these programs employ a system of project teams composed of select news and production staff. They also utilize specialized production system and fresh resources with a view to creating a new program category.

With these organized efforts, NHK is endeavoring to cover the domestic and international items which attract the audiences' attention, and presents them in various forms from filmed documentaries to studio-based drama. These feature programs arouse favorable response among the NHK's audiences.

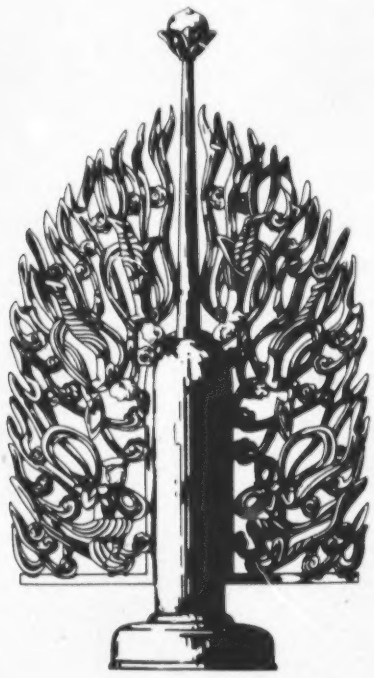
THE JAPAN PRIZE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM CONTEST

What is the Japan Prize Contest?

The Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest was established by NHK in 1965, in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the inauguration of radio broadcasting in Japan and the first anniversary of the Second International Conference of Broadcasting Organizations on Sound and Television School Broadcasting, organized by NHK and held in Tokyo in April 1964 under the auspices of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU).

The Japan Prize Contest is dedicated to the improvement of educational broadcast programs and thus to better understanding among the nations of the world. Nearly 90 broadcasting organizations from more than 50 countries regularly participate in this Contest, and the number of entries submitted to the first ten Contests totals 1742 in all.

Noteworthy also is the fact that the Japan Prize Contest has a great number of participants from developing countries, counting almost half of the entire participating organizations.



Outline of the Japan Prize Contest:

(1) Time of Contest:
The Japan Prize Contest, which had been held annually until the 10th session, now takes place once every two years. The 11th Contest is held at the NHK Broadcasting Center, Tokyo, from February 18 to March 1, 1977.

(2) Qualification for Participation:
Those qualified for participation in the Contest are broadcasting organizations or groups of broadcasting organizations from a country or territory that is a member of the International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.).

(3) Programs for Entry:
Programs for entry must be part of a series with clear and definite educational objectives. Entries will be in the following three categories.

a. Primary Education
School broadcasting programs directed for primary education and educational programs intended for kindergartens and nursery schools.

b. Secondary Education
School broadcasting programs directed for secondary education

c. Adult Education
Educational programs designed for adults, including programs for higher professional and university education.

(4) Jury:
Programs submitted for the Contest will be judged by the 15-member international jury—10 from the participating organizations and 5 from among scholars and specialists in educational broadcasting.

(5) Prizes:

Prizes of the 11th Japan Prize Contest

<table>
<tr><th>RADIO</th><th>TELEVISION</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">The Japan Prize
For the best radio and for the best TV program, each considered as having high educational value and fully demonstrating the important role and great potentialities in the field of education.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Prizes for Excellent Programs
The following 4 prizes will be awarded to outstanding programs in categories different from that of the program receiving the Japan Prize.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Minister of Education Prize
For an outstanding radio program in the category of primary or secondary education.

The Governor of Tokyo Metropolis Prize
For an outstanding radio program in the category of secondary or adult education.</td><td>The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Prize
For an outstanding TV program in the category of primary or secondary education.

*The Abe Prize
For an outstanding TV program in the category of secondary or adult education.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Special Prizes
For three outstanding radio and three outstanding TV programs made by organizations with limited means of production.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**The Maeda Prize
For a radio or TV program markedly conducive to the promotion of a better understanding and closer cooperation among the nations of the world.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">***The HBF Prize
For an outstanding radio or TV program directed for pre-school education.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The UNICEF Prize
For the best TV program which deals with the life and conditions of children in developing countries.</td></tr>
</table>

* Created in memory of the late Mr. Shinnosuke Abe, former President of NHK, on whose initiative the Japan Prize Contest was established.

** Created in honor of Mr. Yoshinori Maeda, former President of NHK, whose efforts of many years in behalf of the Japan Prize Contest is long to be remembered.

*** Offered by the Hoso-Bunka Foundation, Inc., established in 1974 with funds donated by NHK for progress and improvement of broadcasting.

Number of Participants and Entries in the Past Sessions:

Session	Year	Place	Countries	Organizations	Entries		
					Radio	TV	Total
1st	1965	Tokyo	46	70	95	90	185
2nd	1966	Osaka	54	84	82	79	161
3rd	1967	Nagoya	61	86	106	96	202
4th	1968	Tokyo	53	75	87	80	167
5th	1969	Hiroshima	56	86	73	104	177
6th	1970	Sendai	56	85	89	105	194
7th	1971	Tokyo	59	82	82	94	176
8th	1972	Sapporo	52	82	69	89	158
9th	1973	Tokyo	54	86	68	88	156
10th	1975	Tokyo	50	88	74	92	166

Winners of the Japan Prize in the Past Contests:

Session	Year	Winners of the Japan Prize		
		R/TV	Organization (Country)	Title of program
1st	1965	R	Westdeutscher Rundfunk (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	Mrs. Rider and Her M.P.
		TV	Oy. Yleisradio Ab. (Finland)	Once Upon A Time – The Calendar of Nature
2nd	1966	R	Polskie Radio i Telewizja (Poland)	Sunshine in May – Rhythmic Games
		TV	Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan)	Striving for Independence – The Children's World
3rd	1967	R	British Broadcasting Corporation (United Kingdom)	Vincent Van Gogh
		TV	TV Universidad Católica de Chile (Chile)	Woman and Work
4th	1968	R	Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan)	Pippo Pippo Bon Bon
		TV	British Broadcasting Corporation (United Kingdom)	Last Bus
5th	1969	R	Bulgarsko Radio i Televizia (Bulgaria)	The 'Medea' Episode
		TV	Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan)	One-To-One Correspondence
6th	1970	R	Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan)	Rhythm and Time
		TV	Société Suisse de Radio-diffusion et Télévision (Switzerland)	The Ant's World
7th	1971	R	Sveriges Radio (Sweden)	Brain and Brawn, Inc. Shuts Out a Lot of Noise
		TV	Children's Television Workshop (U.S.A.)	Sesame Street, No. 132
8th	1972	R	Korean Broadcasting System (Republic of Korea)	The Wonderful Journey of Toldori
		TV	Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan)	Twenty-One Days in the Life of An Egg
9th	1973	P	The Open University (United Kingdom)	English Consort Music
		TV	Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	Praxis – Emergency Test
10th	1975	R	Magyar Rádió (Hungary)	Jumping and Winding
		TV	British Broadcasting Corporation (United Kingdom)	Heil Caesar

The Japan Prize Circulating Library:

To make the results of the Japan Prize Contest more widely known among broadcasting organizations throughout the world, NHK started in 1974 the Japan Prize Circulating Library.

The Library consists of a collection of radio and TV programs selected from among the entries in the Japan Prize Contest. The selection is made on the basis of the recommendation of the jury and observers at each Contest.

NHK distributes, free of charge, one copy each of the selected radio and TV programs to each of the ten regional centers of the Library. The regional centers of the Circulating Library, then, lend out these distributed programs to broadcasting organizations and educational institutes for research and training purposes.

Thus, outstanding educational radio and television programs from throughout the world are made available for studies, seminars, symposia, and conferences, in order to help raise the overall level of educational broadcasting.

The regional centers of the Circulating Library are as follows.

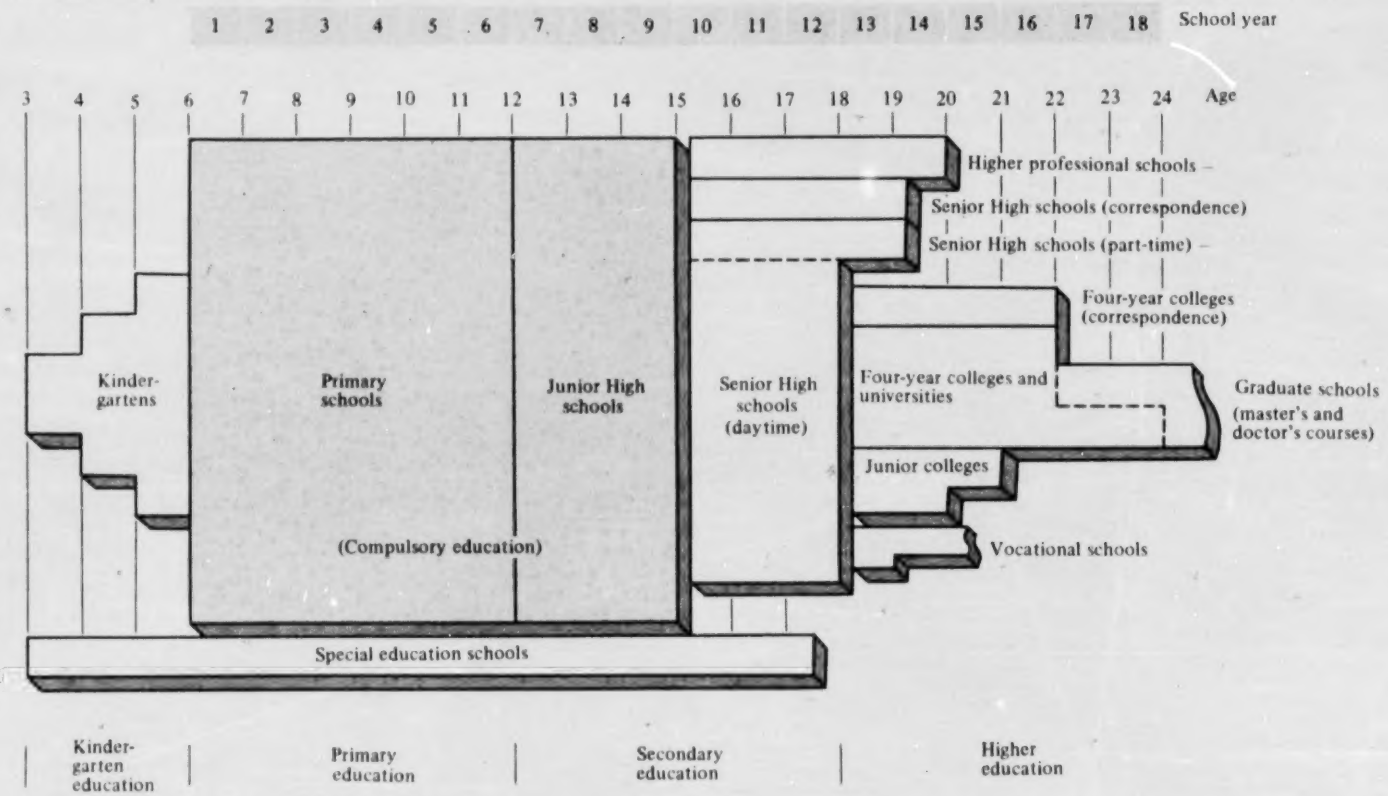
Regional Centers of the Japan Prize Circulating Library

Region	Country	Address
Asia	Japan	The Japan Prize Secretariat NHK – Nippon Hoso Kyokai Tokyo, JAPAN
	Singapore	The Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC) Singapore, REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
	Thailand	UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia Bangkok, THAILAND
Near & Middle East	Iran	National Iranian Radio Television Tehran, IRAN
Western Europe	Germany, Federal Republic of	Bayerischer Rundfunk München, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
North America	Canada	The Ontario Educational Communications Authority Toronto, Ontario, CANADA
	U.S.A.	The East-West Center Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.
	U.S.A.	The Communication Center The University of Texas Austin, Texas, U.S.A.
	U.S.A.	Agency for Instructional Television Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.
Central & South America	Mexico	Instituto Latinoamericano de la Comunicación Educativa UNESCO – MEXICO México, D.F., MEXICO

ANNALS OF NHK EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

1925	March:	Provisional broadcasting commences at the Tokyo Broadcasting Station in Shibaura.
	July:	Full-scale broadcasting begins at the Tokyo Broadcasting Station on Atagoyama.
		Presentation of the first "English Course".
1931	April:	Radio 2 Network established.
1935	April:	Nationwide broadcasting of the "School Broadcast", including the "Teacher's Hour", begins.
1941	September:	"School Broadcast" officially adopted as teaching material under the "People's School Ordinance Enforcement Regulation".
1950	June:	"Nippon Hoso Kyokai" (NHK) inaugurated under the Broadcast Law.
	October:	The First All Japan Broadcast Education Study Convention held.
1953	February:	Tokyo Television Station begins telecasting and television school broadcasts commence.
	April:	Broadcasting of "High School Course" begins nationwide
1955	January:	The first "NHK All Japan Youth Debate Contest" held in Tokyo.
1959	January:	Educational Television Service commences in Tokyo.
		Broadcasting of "Technical Course" begins.
	July:	The first "All-Japan Invention Contest" held.
1960	September:	Full-scale color television service begins in Tokyo and Osaka.
1961	April:	Nationwide broadcasting of "Radio Agriculture School" inaugurated.
		The Second World Conference of Broadcasting. Organizations on Sound and Television School Broadcasting held in Tokyo.
1965	October:	NHK Broadcasting Center commences operation.
		The First Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Tokyo.
1966	March:	Nationwide color television network completed.
	November:	The Second Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Osaka.
1967	October:	The Third Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Nagoya.
1968	October:	The Fourth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Tokyo.
1969	April:	"Computer Course" commences.
	November:	The Fifth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Hiroshima.
1970	April:	"Citizen's University on the Air" commenced on TV program.
	November:	The Sixth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Sendai.
1971	November:	The Seventh Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Tokyo.
1972	October:	The Eighth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Sapporo.
1973	October:	The Ninth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Tokyo.
1975	March:	The Tenth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Tokyo.
1977	February:	The Eleventh Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Tokyo.

Educational System of Japan


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 School year
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 Age
Higher professional schools
Senior High schools (correspondence)
Senior High schools (part-time)
Four-year colleges (correspondence)
Kinder-gartens
Primary schools
Junior High schools
Senior High schools (daytime)
Four-year colleges and universities
Graduate schools (master's and doctor's courses)
Junior colleges
Vocational schools
(Compulsory education)
Special education schools
Kinder-garten education
Primary education
Secondary education
Higher education